WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV. SALISBURY, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1823. NO. 168.

Office of the Western Carolinian,
Salisbury, June 10, 1823.

As the business of this establishment are beginning to bear rather an inverse ratio to the receipts, the Editor is compelled to adopt some plan that promises a little reward for his labors in future. The practice in this office, hitherto, has been too careless. Papers have been sent to a great many who are unknown to the Editor, either personally or by report; they pay $1 50 in advance; and it seems that is all many of them ever intend to pay, after receiving the paper one, two, and three years. In future, the terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows:

Three dollars a year, payable yearly in advance. Every paper sent at a distance, will be discontinued after the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be stopt.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance must be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

PHILO WHITE.

Sign, Coach, and House PAINTING.

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental Painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan *Varnish*.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good chance will be given.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.——*39

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present.....and *only* the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. '14'66

Executor's Sale.

ON Tuesday of next August Court, there will be offered for sale, that large and convenient establishment in Salisbury, three doors east from the Court House, the property of the late Barnabas Krider. The house is 60 by 30 feet, with every convenience appertaining to a public house; it is well known as having been occupied as such for about 30 years. The establishment is so well known, that it would be useless to say any thing of its conveniences, &c. Terms of payment will be made to accommodate the purchaser.

THOS. HOLMES,
JACOB KRIDER,
Executor.

Salisbury, June 24, 1823. 8t66

Farm for Sale.

THERE will be sold, on Wednesday, 13th of August next, if not previously sold at private sale, a tract of Land lying on the waters of Grant's Creek, containing about 230 acres, joining John Litaker and others. A great part of the above tract is of the first rate woodland, with a good meadow of about ten or twelve acres, the balance of the land now under cultivation. A good dwelling-house, still house, barn, and other out houses. The above plantation is eight miles west of Salisbury.

The above land belongs to the estate of Barnabas Krider, dec'd. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

The sale will take place on the premises.

8t66 THOS. HOLMES,
JACOB KRIDER,
Salisbury, June 24, 1823. *Ex'rs.*

Coach and Gig Making.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public at large, that they intend carrying on the Coach and Gig making business, at the shop formerly conducted by A. N. Jump. They are well supplied with a variety of chaise-timbers. And those who may please to favour them with their custom, may rest assured their work will be well executed. All kinds of repairing will be done at the most reasonable terms. Gun-boats and Yankee Waggons will be made, by applying to the subscribers.

CYRUS WEST,
FRANCIS PINKSTON.

Salisbury, July 1, 1823. 5t64

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—'44tf

Dr. Bradshaw Egan,

HAVING located himself at Mount Vernon (Rowan county,) near by the store of Mr. Jacob Krider, offers to the inhabitants around the most prompt and assiduous exercise of the several duties of his profession.

Mount Vernon, June, 1823. 61tf

New Arrangement.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the *Mercantile Business* which has been for a number of years transacted by Daniel Cress, sen. of Salisbury, will in future be conducted by me, in the same building; where every necessary attention and particularity will be given, to render satisfaction to those who may please to favor me with their custom.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, March 28, 1823.—'47tf

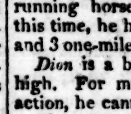
Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

May 14. EDWARD CRESS.

The thorough bred Horse

DION,



WILL stand this season at my stable in Salisbury, and be let to mares at the price of eight dollars the season; five dollars the leap, to be paid when the mare takes the horse, with liberty to turn to the season should the mare not prove with foal.

Dion is now nine years old. His dam was by the imported horse Charriot; his sire, the old imported Dion, whose pedigree almost every person is well acquainted with.

Dion certainly ranks with the best horses ever trained on the Salisbury turf, having been a running horse since three years old. During this time, he has won six races—three two-mile, and 3 one-mile heats; also, the best three in five.

Dion is a beautiful bay, rising fifteen hands high. For muscular power, and elegance of action, he cannot be excelled.

There are a few colts from Dion; and though they are the produce of common mares, they are uncommon in point of size, form and beauty.

The season has already commenced, and will terminate the 1st of August.

MOSES A. LOCKE.

Salisbury, May 15, 1823. 10t64

$10 Reward---Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, living in the county of Rowan, on the 24th June, a negro man named *Davy;* this boy formerly belonged to Gen. J. A. Pearson, dec'd; he is well know as his carriage driver and servant. He is tall in stature, of very black complexion, about twenty-one years of age, his clothing not recollected. I have no idea where he is gone. Any person giving information to the subscriber, at Mock's Old Field, or securing him in jail, or otherwise, so as he may be again in my possession, shall receive the above rewarded.

E. M. PEARSON.

June 25, 1823. 60

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber living in Burke county, on the 17th instant, one bound or indented boy, about twenty years of age, by the name of *Jack Owens*. Said boy is a mulatto. Five cents reward will be given to any person delivering said boy to me, but no thanks or charges paid.

ANDW. H. TUTTLE.

June 28, 1823. 3t63

Ran-Away, or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on the 4th July, a mulatto fellow named BILL, 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, with a remarkable singular mark on the right side of his nose, rather of a purple colour, his clothing not recollected; he has been in the jail of Salisbury.

I will give a reward of 10 dollars, to any person who will deliver the said negro to me, or secure him in jail so I may get him; or 25 dollars if stolen, on delivery of him and the thief. If he has a free pass, I will give a reward of 50 dollars, for the delivery of him and the person who gave it to him, upon its being satisfactorily proven that he is the person. I purchased said negro of Dr. Isaac Philips of Rockingham county.

SAMUEL GUY.

Iredell County, 4th July, 1823. 62tf

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Concord, N. C July 1st. 1823.

A.—William Atkinson, Abraham Area, Benjamin Alexander, Sarah Allison. B.—George Barnhart, William Brice, Samuel Black, Jane M. Bingham, Peter C. Boger. C.—William Craton, Daniel Coleman, John Case, William Cosset, Able Corzine. F.—Jacob File, Jacob Friezier, Lewis Fisher, George B. Friend. G.—Samuel Gauger, Christian Gregory. H.—George Harvey, Doct. Elam Harris, Joseph Hamilton, Washington Harris, Samuel Hudson, Aaron Houston, Joseph Harvel, Elizabeth Harrycut. K.—Robert Kirkpatrick, Francis Kirkpatrick, Laird Kirkpatrick, Mary Keith, Jacob Keny. M.—Mary Mayer, Macarny Morgan, John Misenhimer, Samuel Moore, Thomas Motly, Richard M'Ree. N.—Robert Nul. P.—Robert Perkins, John Patterson, Margaret Phillips, Thomas Palinger, Col. Martin Phifer, Elias Parr, Louisa Phifer. R.—Joseph Ross, Thomas Roland, Ann L. Ross, John Richey, David Reese, Parmenio Rogers. S.—Edward Smith, Elias Snell, Elijah Smith, James Sloan, Samuel Shinn, Alexander Scott. T.—Joshua Tyler. W.—Samuel Wallace, Doct. James Wilson, Jesse Wilson. Y.—James Young.

3w63p D. STOREE, *A. P. M.*

Writs Venditioni Exponas.

For sale at this Office.

Notice.

THE sale of the real property, belonging to the estate of Jesse A. Pearson, deceased, will commence at Mock's Old Field in the forks of the Yadkin, on Wednesday the 13th of August next, and continue from day to day until all is sold, consisting of NEGROES, Horses, a stock of likely Cattle, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other property. All which, will be sold without reserve on liberal terms; which will be made known on the days of sale.

A. NESBITT, *Adm'r.*

July 4, 1823. 3t66

Bank Stock, on Credit.

ON Thursday the 21st of August next, (being Thursday of the County Court,) One hundred and ninety-four Shares Stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina. And fifty-six Shares Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, belonging to the estate of Daniel Cress late of Salisbury, dec'd, will be sold on a credit of six months. Bonds with at least two good securities will be required, and other particulars made known on the day of sale by the executors.

EDWARD CRESS,
JOSHUA GAY,
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

Salisbury, July 11*th* 1823. 6wt67

The Editors of the Raleigh Star, Register and Fayetteville Observer, will please insert the above advertisement in their respective papers five times and forward their account to this office for payment.

Windsor Chair Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public at large, that they have associated, under the firm of *Grimes & Cooper*, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. They are well prepared to make all kinds of Windsor and Fancy Chairs, from $12 to $120 per set. Gentlemen wishing elegant chairs, or settees, may rely upon having them as elegantly made at the shop of the subscribers, as at any other in the State. Old chairs and settees repaired, at a reasonable rate, and on short notice.

The subscribers are also completely prepared, with a good stock of timber, to make all kinds of *Bedsteads*, at from $3 to $25.

GEO. W. GRIMES,
JOHN COOPER.

*39

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st day of July 1823.

A.—Capt. Wm. Alexander, Edwin Alexander, 2, John B. Alexander, Robert Allen, Doct. Anderson, Sample Alexander, Jesse Acock. B.—E. A. Beaty, Rebecca Beckly, Lewis Brawner, 2, Elizabeth S. Biggar, Wm. Biggars, Josiah Brown, Richard Bartlett, John Bouden. C.—Gen. Carrington, Alexander Cawley, Wm. F. Cowan, David Chambers, Ira Cashman, Thomas S. Cockran, Wm. Campbell, Robert Cockran, Nathaniel Cunningham. D.—Obedience Dinkins, Lewis Dinkins, Margaret K. Dinkins, Sarah Dinkins, Jane Dinkins, James Dinkins 4, Walter Davis, John H. Davidson, John Dickey. E.—John Erwing. F.—Jeremiah Freeman, Joseph Flinn. G.—Thomas Galoway, James H. Goodwin, Josiah Grady, Alexander Garden. H. Ezekial Harn, David Harry, 2, Tippo S. Henderson, James Hogan, M. & N. P. Hall, Reuben Hills, 2, David Hawell, John Hannon, Matthew Hall, Elam Hunter, John Hunter. K.—Calyer Kimble, James Kirk, 2. L.—Titus Lancey, John Little, Wm. Little. M.—John B. Moss, James M'Clenny, W. Mason, Daniel Moore, John Morris. O.—Adeline Orr, Milton Osborne. P. Edmund Palmer, Mary Potts, Joseph J. Purviance. Q.—Cyrus Query 2. R.—Charles Richmond, Wm. P. Robinson, Permenis Rodgers, Ezekial Robinson, M. L. Richoldson. S.—Elisha Smartt, David Smith, Hugh Smith, Robt. Simons, Alexander Spears, James Simmons, Jacob Starns. T.—Wm. Toler, Charles F. Toomer, John Tye. W.—Godfrey Williams, Leander Z. Williamson, Thomas B. Williams.

3t64p WM SMITH, *P. M.*

To Country Merchants and OTHERS.

THE owners of the Steam-Boat MAID OF ORLEANS, having formed the design of running her next season, and thereafter, as a public freighting BOAT, between Charleston and Cheraw; and finding it indispensable to her success, that she should at all times have full freight and dispatch, have resolved, when there happens to be a deficiency of freight to supply it themselves with the leading articles of Merchandise, viz: Salt, Iron, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, &c. to be sold in quantities by their agents at Cheraw, at cost, charges, and a small commission. Having their residence in New-York and Charleston, the owners do not hesitate to assure the public that their advantages for the most favorable purchases by cargo and otherwise, are not surpassed; and that their prices shall be regular and satisfactory to all rational buyers, so much so as to make it the interest of the merchant to purchase much of his supplies of them, rather than submit to the inconvenience and delay of getting them from distant markets, and through other channels. In commencement of this design, they now offer for sale, by their agents, Messrs. Mebane & Co. the following articles, suitable for country retailers; 40 Hhds. prime Molasses, 20 Hhds. of all qualities Sugars, and 500 Sacks prime Liverpool Salt.

BEERS & BUNNELL.

Cheraw. June 4, 1823. 4t63

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1823: Jane Weaver *vs.* William Weaver.....Petition, divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.

HY. GILES, *C. S. C.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt70

From the Raleigh Register.

AGRICULTURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

LETTER V.—COAL AND PLUMBAGO.

To Charles Fisher, Esq. Secretary of the Rowan Agricultural Society.

Sir; FOSSIL COAL is so little used, or even known in this state, that probably many of our inhabitants will need to be told, that we refer to a combustible substance, found in the interior of the earth, and existing there in such abundance, as to furnish the most old and populous countries the greatest part of their fuel. This substance is of such value to England, that without it she would be utterly unable to carry on her manufacturing operations: indeed without it she could hardly supply herself with fuel for the ordinary purposes of life. The following facts will show both how abundantly Coal exists in nature, and what vast use is made of it in certain countries. One of the greatest Coal-Formations known, is that of New-Castle in the north of England. This has already been worked for several hundred years, and still it is estimated, that the formation contains enough to last 1000 years longer, although not less than 72,000,000 are carried from it annually. London alone requires for her *monthly* supply 2,376,000 bushels! (Annals of Philosophy 4, 411.)

Owing to the abundant resources for fuel afforded by our interminable forests, the United States have not hitherto employed Fossil Coal, except on a very limited scale. But the forests embraced within the older States, are by no means inexhaustible: every year they are bowing before the axe, and already have our more populous districts begun to feel the scarcity and expensiveness of fuel. As our country becomes more thickly settled, and our forests more extensively cleared, a resort to subterranean supplies for fuel will every day become more and more common. In several places already, where large manufacturing establishments have made great destruction of the surrounding forests, coal has become indispensable to their progress. In the most populous parts of the United States, it daily becomes more and more important to preserve the timber from destruction; and the time is by no means distant, when most of the fires that are lighted in the oldest sections of our country, will be fed from the stores that now lie for the most part undisturbed below the surface. Hence we infer that *Coal is destined to become, at no very distant day, an article in much greater demand in our country than it is at present;* that to such States as contain it in abundance within themselves, it will be a very valuable possession, and, when their own wants are supplied, may afford the means of a lucrative commerce in supplying the wants of those States, which do not contain it. We may cite the sister State of Virginia for an example, of the commencement of this traffic, which is, in our view, to become eventually so important.

Among those States which will be so fortunate as to embrace a full supply of this article within their own territory, the State of North Carolina will undoubtedly be one: nor will this privilege be small, although she has displayed little but cold indifference, while a limited geological research has added to her native riches, three apparently ample beds of this mineral, and has traced out a region extending not less than a hundred miles from north to south, through the very centre of the State, where one of these beds is found, and where numerous other beds may be looked for, with the greatest probability of success—the whole being, without doubt, a continuation of those rich beds of Coal, that lie on the borders of James River. But methinks I hear some one say, "Of what USE are these beds of Coal to *us?* Are not our forests sufficient to supply us with fuel? And although these beds are said to occur in the vicinity of two of our largest rivers, yet those rivers are not navigable, and we cannot send the article to foreign markets." Poor narrow-minded policy! that can see nothing valuable in the richest gifts of Heaven, unless they can all be enjoyed by itself, although they be fraught with incalculable advantages to that age, which will certainly arrive, (be it a hundred, or be it five hundred years distant) when a great part of our forests will have been cut down—large and numerous manufactures established—and the little impediments that so dishearten the present generation, be swept from these rivers. It is the glorious fame of William Penn, that in founding the beautiful city of Philadelphia, he foresaw and provided for the exigencies of generations unborn, and of extending in full view before him through the long vista of time.

I beg leave to recur to the ideas offered in my first letter, respecting the important bearing on the interests of a State, of those possessions which stamp an *intrinsic* value on its territory, although they might remain unemployed for centuries. In my last letter also, it was observed, that a *great number of natural substances are frequently required to turn on a single fact to advantage*, and that a place where these substances are found in the greatest abundance and the closest connexion, is best fitted for enabling its inhabitants to excel in the arts and manufactures. I take the liberty, sir, of recalling to your recollection these ideas, because they receive so good an illustration in the article before us. A Coal Mine is an important possession to a State, although hundreds of years should roll away before the mineral can be brought into extensive use.

To see the folly of neglecting the natural advantages which are conferred on a place by the presence of a rich bed of Coal, let us suppose that the company of adventurers, who first penetrated the western wilds of Pennsylvania to the spot where the busy and flourishing city of Pittsburg now stands, accidentally fell in with the beds of Coal which are deposited there. Perchance some one of the party had witnessed the vast benefits which England had derived from her Coal beds, and hailing with enthusiasm so fortunate a discovery, represented it to his companions as a circumstance which conferred on those lands a peculiar value. Another, perchance, who was unacquainted with the substance itself, and unaccustomed to extend his views beyond the present moment, demanded in derision, "Of what use can more fuel be in this wide wilderness? Are not the forests that surround us sufficient to supply it? And is it not better to cut down this wood, which we wish to clear away, than to delve in the dark caverns of the earth after Coal? And if we should not need it for ourselves, pray what use could we make of it? Should we send it down the Ohio to the Western Indians! If then we could neither use it ourselves, nor sell it to others, pray what would it be good for, and how can any but a *visionary theorist* suppose that this land derives an additional value from its containing so useless a substance? To one whose views were too limited to penetrate a line beyond the little span of his own existence, and who was ready to condemn every enterprize as visionary which he could not achieve by his own power, it would be vain to urge that one day perhaps those forests would be cut down;—here a populous city would arise;—the regions far to the west and the south and the north, would be filled with inhabitants, and numerous arts might be carried on at this spot to supply the wants of all that region—arts that could proceed only by the aid of this substance, which Providence had stored here perhaps for that very purpose. How well these supposed visions have been realized, the following account may show, taken from the latest geographical notice of Pittsburg. "All the country around the city is full of COAL, and *hence* the city and the suburbs are so admirably situated for such manufacturing establishments as require the use of fuel, and a great many such establishments have been erected. Here are 8 steam mills; 5 glass-houses, in which every kind of glass, from a porter bottle and a window-pane, to the most elegant crystal glass is manufactured, to the amount of 300,000 dollars annually; 4 air furnaces; 5 breweries; numerous flour-mills, potteries, forges, blast-furnaces, rolling-mills, slitting-mills, distilleries, and other mills and manufactures too numerous to be particularized." To those who believe that North-Carolina is doomed to remain stationary, or even to retrograde, while all the other States are advancing in the grand march of improvement—to such, doubtless, the foregoing analogy will appear wholly irrelevant; but to those who believe that she is even now advancing in this career with rapid pace, and that she will continue to advance with accelerated step, it will appear, not only just, but fraught with a useful and important lesson.

PLUMBAGO or BLACK LEAD. The similarity of this substance to Coal, as respects its composition, is the reason for introducing it here. It occurs frequently among the iron beds of the West, and a large deposite has been noticed not far from the Pilot Mountain; but the formation which deserves particular notice, is that in the county of Wake,—the most abundant deposit of Black Lead, as I fully believe, that is to be found on record. It would be easy to adduce proofs to show that this is a treasure, whose value has not at all been understood or appreciated by the people of this State; but I leave all details of this kind to such as may be entrusted with making out the "Report" proposed to be made to the Board of Agriculture, should that body think proper to take the subject under their patronage.

That the foregoing considerations will command the attention of the Rowan A-

their [illegible] but whatever they [illegible] ter reception from [illegible] rally, this after a hasty perusal to [illegible] forever, remains yet to be determined. However this may be, I shall not regret having contributed my mite to develope the resources of the State.

I remain respectfully your obed't servant,

WALTER RALEIGH.

[From the *Philadelphia Aurora.*]

We have perused with attention the speech of Mr. Robinson, the new Chancellor of the British Exchequer, at what is called the opening of the budget, in February last, and consider a summary of its contents as not uninteresting to our readers.

If his statements are accurate, and we do not find them contested in the English papers, no prime minister of that country has for many years been able to lay before the people, so cheerful a view of their pecuniary situation. It is, however, difficult to reconcile it altogether with the repeated accounts of Agricultural distress. But of this hereafter.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer states that the revenue of 1823 amounted to 54,414,650l. The expenditure to 49,449,131l. leaving a surplus of 4,965,819l.

He then proceeds to the estimate of income and expenditure for 1823. The former he calculated at 57,096,988, and the latter at 49,852,786, a surplus of 7,144,202l.

The excess of the income of 1823, over that of 1822, he draws from the amount that would be received from the commissioners of half pay and pensions.

In the estimate of expenditure, he includes, however 2,800,000l. to be paid to the commissioners of half pay. We are not sufficiently acquainted with this subject to undertake to explain it.

Of the surplus revenue he proposes to apply 5,000,000l. to the reduction of the National Debt of 2,000,000 and the remission of taxes.

After some observations in respect to the reduction of the Malt Tax, and lowering the 5 per cents to 4, during the last year, he proceeds with the following summary view of what he terms the ordinary revenue of 1823.—

Customs - - - -	10,500,000
Excise - - - -	26,000,000
Stamps - - - -	6,600,000
Post Office - - - -	1,400,000
Assessed taxes and land tax	7,100,000
Sundries - - - - -	600,000
	52,200,000

He compared the custom of this year as he calculated upon their product with those of last year, and referring to their diminution by the repeal of the tonnage duties (yielding 160,000l.) he considered them likely with this exception to be equally productive. He attributed their flourishing state to the wise and liberal principles which had recently been adopted in relation to commerce.

ARKANSAS, APRIL 29.

The following facts, in relation to the murder of an Indian, and the subsequent execution of the murderer, which took place in Miller county, some time last month, were related to us by several respectable gentlemen, who have recently returned from that county.

A Choctaw Indian, calling himself Doctor Sibley, and belonging to a wandering tribe of that nation, who have resided in the neighbourhood of Red River for some years past, while in a state of intoxication, stabbed another Indian to the heart, who immediately expired. After the murder, a brother of the deceased Indian came to Sibley, and told him that he must have revenge for the death of his brother, by taking his (Sibley's) life. To this proposal Sibley readily assented, and proposed that his execution should take place on the following morning, which was also assented to by the other party. In the mean time Sibley was kept under no restraint whatever, but was permitted his freedom as usual, without showing the least disposition to make his escape.—When the morning arrived on which he was to suffer death, Sibley went out with the rest of the party, and aided in digging a grave for the deceased Indian. After it was finished, he observed to the party, that he thought it large enough for both of them to lie in, and signified a wish to be buried in the same grave. This not being objected to, he placed himself in a standing position over the grave, with his arms stretched out, and gave the signal to fire, when the brother of the deceased Indian placed a rifle at his breast and discharged its contents through his heart.—He dropped into the grave and instantly expired.

The surest road to health and long life.—Govern your passions; be cheerful; be temperate in all things; never leave any thing to be done by the stomach which can be done by the teeth, and never let your teeth do more than your hands. And if you have a middling good constitution you may live an hundred years. *From an eminent Physician.*

INTELLIGENCE.

"Tidings of war, and of adventures new."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 20.—By the packet ship Canada, Capt. Macey, from Liverpool, the editor of the National Advocate has received his files of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 16th, and the latter to the [illegible] May.

Paris papers of the 14th, received in London do not contain any thing of importance from the theatre of war. A fearful suspense, owing to the equality of their forces, or the superior skill of the Spanish commanders, in takinng up their positions, seems to hang over the movements of Marshal Moncey and General Mina. The result, whether it be a general engagement, or the retreat of Mina into Valencia, cannot fail to eventuate in the benefit of the Spanish cause. The French government waits with great anxiety the issue of operations in Catalonia, and feel both disappointment and alarm at the slow progress of its armies in that quarter.

Unfavorable reports were afloat respecting the situation of the Duke d'Angouleme, and it was stated that all communications between Vittoria and the French frontier was interrupted by the Spanish Guerillas. The effect was so great on the public credit as to induce the minister of finance, on the opening of the exchange, to send a note, to the agent, stating that a report had been received from Marshal Moncey, announcing that the constitutional troops, under Milans and Lobera, had retired upon Hostalrich, and that Mina had given him the slip, by re-ascending the Ter, by Besora, *with the intention of approaching the frontiers.* On the 7th he was at Volfagona, in the direction of Campredon.

From all that we can gather, it evidently appears that the Spaniards are gaining ground, and their cause obtaining many friends. The French government is alarmed; the Duke d'Angouleme seems to despond, and every thing wears a favorable aspect for the cause of Liberty. We invite attention to the following important extract:

The London Sun of May 10, says—"It is now certain that Russia *has assembled an army on the Vistula*, and the rumors of the intended journey of the Emperor Alexander to Bad-Ema, seem to indicate the manner in which this force is meant to be employed. Projects have been attributed to his imperial Majesty, which if true, would be rather inconsistent with the character of a faithful ally of the French Government, and would give the Spaniards no reason to apprehend any thing from Russian hostility! We shall not otherwise allude to the alleged projects at present. All that we have to say is this—that affairs are obviously approaching to a crisis which must *involve Europe in another general war.* We have always, as our readers know, anticipated that the frantic attack upon Spain would bring matters to this pass at last. We therefore, shall not be surprised by the tremendous events which are at hand. Unless the war between France and Spain be brought to a speedy close indeed either by the triumph of the French, or by a peace founded upon mutual concessions, *England will be forced into the conflict sooner than the public generally apprehends.*—We make this assertion on no light grounds; and from no other motive than a desire to put those on their guard, who might be injured by a sudden change of the policy of the country. It will be seen that we do not trifle with a subject so serious. *In the highest political quarters it is now believed that our neutrality cannot be much longer maintained.*"

Tue London Courier says "the state of Ireland is such as to cause the most serious anxiety to his Majesty's Government. The advices from that country are daily of a more and more alarming character."

Under the Vienna head of April 26, it is stated that the strongest division of the 17,000 men, that arrived from Naples were regularly proceeding on their march to the interior of the Austrian dominions.

The Manchester petition for the abolition of the Slave Trade, contained 29,664 signatures. The one from Leeds 9400.

The English papers complain of the scarcity of seamen. It was supposed that the recruiting parties sent from the different ports, would meet with but indifferent success.

The King of England was seriously ill with the gout and fever.

LONDON, MAY 13.—In the House of Lords last night, a long debate ensued on the motion of Earl Grey, for the production of certain documents to explain the knowledge which ministers had in certain facts and circumstances connected with the French invasion of Spain, and the interest they had taken in them. The first was the capture of a Spanish ship by a French cruiser. The next was an act of the provisional government, established by the Duke d'Angouleme, declaring all acts of the government of Spain enacted since 1820 should be null and void. The third was the situation in which France, in this invasion of Spain, was with respect to the Sovereigns who met at Verona.—The Noble Earl also noticed at very great length the charge of inconsistency, which [illegible] in the other House [illegible] pool opposed the motion [illegible] particulars of the capture [illegible] by the Jean Bart. That vessel [illegible] a merchantman, was [illegible] Spanish letter of marque, [illegible] ance of which was, that the latter [illegible] ur[illegible] The motion was negative[illegible] ion, and the House adjourned [illegible] o'clock.

We have received the Paris papers of Saturday and Sunday. On Friday the Session of the Chambers was closed by a proclamation from the King. The Deputies separated [illegible] cheers of *Vive le Roi.*

The Lisbon papers of the 30th, describe the pursuit of the Seville army, under Amarame, by the Constitutionalists commanded by Rigo, Amarante is said to have escaped into Spain, and to have marched in the direction of Burgos (it is supposed) to join the French army. Morillo, the Spanish governor of the kingdom of Leon, permitted the fugitive to pass. Should Amarante be received by the French general as an ally, the foundation of a quarrel with Portugal will be laid; and it will depend upon the conduct pursued by the Portuguese government whether Great-Britain shall or shall not be a party to the war.

We have received this morning the following private letter, dated Madrid, April 30. "We have received here the news of the fall of Saragossa; but, as it was well known that Ballasteros had orders not to defend it, and even to dissuade the people of Saragossa from defending it, as it was their intention, it has caused no sensation here. From Seville, they write, that the best spirit reigns there, although, like every city in Spain which was over-peopled with monks, it was to be feared the clergy would stir up commotion. Abisbal is extremely active, and no one doubts his sincerity. He will, it is said, go and join Ballasteros, and act on the rear of the Duke of Angouleme. His departure will soon take place. The official declaration of war against the French was received here with cheers by the crowd. It is evident that the French will not advance their cause one step by the occupation of Madrid. It will only be the moment for beginning hostilities."

FROM MEXICO.

By the Phebe Ann, we have received from our correspondent, New Orleans papers to the 14th.

It appears from extracts from the Vera Cruz papers, that commissioners have arrived at Mexico from Spain, with *authority to acknowledge the independence of Mexico* on the part of the Cortes, and to form an alliance between the two powers.

The following items are interesting:

A gentleman of respectability, under date of 4th of March, writes as follows: Esteemed friend—Messrs. Isisarri and Horco, commissioners from Spain, have arrived at this port, and are awating the installation of the Sovereign Congress to proceed to the capital of this Empire, for the purpose of conferring with that august body relative to the important affair of a pacification between two nations who should love each other with the brotherly affection required by the strong relation of common religion, language, usages and customs.

I have seen the powers of the commissioners furnished them by the Cortez, sanctioned and authorized by the King, and noticed the extensive facilities granted. They are.

1st. An unlimited authority is granted them to treat for the total emancipation of this opulent hemisphere.

2d. The Peninsula is desirous of forming the closests alliance with this nation and of entering into a treaty of commerce mutually advantageous.

3d. That the children of this country and those beyond the Atlantic, should be considered as one family.

4th. That they should mutually assist each other in case of need.

5th. That the armed force of either party be sent to the aid of the other whenever either be attacked by a foreign enemy, making common cause, which will have a tendency to strengthen as much as possible two such opulent nations.

6th. By order of the Consulado of Cadiz, to propose to the Consulado of Mexico, 30 thousand quintals of quick-silver, now in their stores, for the purpose of facilitating the working the mines; giving them in consideration of the fullnes of this important branch of commerce, such a credit as may be necessary for the payment.

7th. Finally to combine any thing that may tend to the great end of an eternal pacification, consolidating the fundamental basis, and strengthening the bands that bind them together in a closer friendship and disinterested union than has been seen for centuries in social contracts.

NEW MEXICAN FLAG.

The Constituent Sovereign Congress of Mexico, in consequence of the deliberation of the government, on the ninth of this month, whether or not, a change should be made in the Court of Arms and National Flag, have been pleased to decree:

1st. That the shield must be the Mexican Eagle, standing on the left foot upon a nopal, or cochineal fig tree, which may grow from a rock among the waters of a lake, and with the right foot grasping a snake, and holding it in a position for tearing it to pieces with the beak; and that this device must be bordered with two branches, the one of laurel, and the other of oak, according to the design adopted by the first defenders of the Independence.

2d. In respect to the National Flag, it is decreed that it shall be the same as heretofore, with the only exception of placing the Eagle without a crown, which is also to be the case in the shield.

The executive supreme power, &c. will consider all this as understood.

Mexico, 13th of April, 1823.

Therefore we order [illegible] the tribunals, &c.

PEDRO CA[illegible]RO NICOLAS, Pres't.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1823.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Friend to his Country,*" will find about half of his communication in this week's paper:—the remaining part will appear in our next. We regret, that our limits will not admit of publishing the whole of it at once; though we have so divided it; that the connection will be fully preserved. We think the Radical Chief is handled rather roughly by our correspondent,—but if what is written against him, be not true, let his friends take up the gauntlet and disprove it.

"*A Rowan Farmer*" in our next.

THE FOREIGN NEWS,

By the ship London Packet, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, London papers to the 22d May inclusive, have been received.—These papers contain very little information additional to what was received by the previous arrivals. It appears however, from all accounts, that the French do not meet with the reception, and success in Spain, so confidently anticipated. From the latest advices, they had not then reached the Spanish Capitol, but, were slowly moving on towards it, without much obstruction from the Constitutionalists. It is however reported that the Spanish General Mina, has obtained an important victory over one wing of the invaders.

The London Editors continne to assert, that the real struggle with the French, will not commence until after Madrid is occupied—that "then, will come the tug of war"—The London Morning Chronicle of the 22d May, says—

"We learn that Moncey has made a demand for 25,000 fresh troops. The whole number of French troops in Spain, is understood not to exceed 76,000,—a force altogether inadequate to the object in view. All those who have lately arrived from the Peninsula, are confident with respect to the failure of the invasion."

It was stated in London, and confidently credited, that the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, had announced to the Russian Cabinet, the determination of the British Government to make common cause with Spain in case Russia joined her arms to those of France. The London Star remarks: "With respect to Austria and Prussia, at least, we have assurances from the highest authority, that whatever may be the course which events may take in Spain, these powers are resolved to go along with England in the line of policy which it may be deemed proper to observe." If this be true, we may expect before many months roll around, to hear of the war becoming general in Europe. It is certain that the Emperor Alexander, is collecting a large army in Poland; he unquestionably has some scheme in meditation;—if not to aid the French in Spain, perhaps, to keep down the spirit of disaffection that may show itself in France. Be, his aim what it may, we must all be assured of one thing—that it bodes no good to the cause of human liberty; and every friend of the rights of mankind, must pray for his failure and disgrace. For ourselves we say, may the malediction of the inspired bard fall upon him:

"Ruin seize thee ruthless King,
Confusion on thy banners wait."

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

Joseph Gibson, Chairmam in behalf of the Corresponding Committee of Guilford, has published a lengthy, and able address to the freemen of that County in favor of a Convention. We have read it, with much pleasure, and will take, an early opportunity, of presenting it to our readers. It is written in the spirit of liberty, and with the light of reason; and it is worthy of emanating from the county, where the sons of freedom under the banners of Green, fought for liberty against the hirelings of a despot.

We recommend its perusal to the writer of "Common Sense," at the same time, we take this occasion of assuring him, that his communications shall receive a respectful notice, as soon as he gets through with his numbers. If no other person will undertake the easy task of refuting him, we promise to attempt it ourselves, not fearing the result.

ANOTHER SPORTING CHALLENGE.

Mr. James J. Harrison one of the Virginia sportsmen, has come out in the *Petersburg Republican*, with a challenge to run a horse for each day, over the Long Island Course, next fall, against any northern bred horse, for one, two, or three thousand dollars, each match; that Henry, Betsy Richards, John Richards, Childers, Sumpter and Washington, as also, Eclipse on the other side, to be excepted. Also, [illegible] jockies, will now have an [illegible] ing their [illegible]

But upon the whole, [illegible] nays of a majority of [illegible] sion,—the [illegible] petition in [illegible] may be [illegible] of Europe, we think that it will [illegible] wards improving the breed [illegible]

Mr. *Gallatin*, our minister [illegible] Court of France, is now on a visit to this country. It [illegible] says, he will return to France and resume his diplomatic station there.

In the editorial article of the National Intelligencer of yesterday morning, we are told of "*the well known moderation and justice* of the Emperor Alexander (of Russia.") Yes, *well known* in the histories of the Congresses of Vienna, Laybach, Verona, &c.... in the circulars and manifestoes issued against the independence and liberties of Naples and Spain, and against all the principles of free government—in the aid pledged to Austria for the subjugation of Italy, and to France for that of Spain—in the treatment of the Greeks, and in his general attitude and character as the head of the Holy Alliance, to say nothing of the tenor of that very Ukase, in mentioning which, the *National Intelligencer* bears witness to his moderation and justice!—*Nat. Gaz.*

We are requested, to announce to the public, *George Kluttz*, Esq. is a candidate to represent the county of Cabarrus, in the House of Commons.

Also, that *Jesse W. Walton*, Esq. is a candidate to represent the county of Rowan, in the Commons.

We are requested, also, to announce to the public, that *John Little*, is a candidate, to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Convention Committee for the county of Mecklenburg together with many respectable citizens, met in Charlotte on the 28th day of May, 1823, according to adjournment.

Capt. Hugh Parks took the chair, brought the Committee to order, and called on the members for reports agreeably to order of former meeting; whereupon the delegates reported, That they had duly attended to the duties assigned them at the last meeting,—that they had taken much pains in explaining to the people within the bounds of their respective company's the object and meaning of a Convention, the inequality of right, under the present government of the State, and the necessity of revising the Constitution agreeably to justice and equality;—and that they are of opinion they have so far succeeded, that the people possess a pretty correct keowledge of the subject, and are, with very few exceptions, in favor of a Convention, agreeably to the resolutions adopted by the Western members at Raleigh, during the last session of the General Assembly.

After a free interchange of opinion touching the importance of a Convention, the following resolutions were adopted.

1st. *Resolved*, That the County Court of Mecklenburg, be requested to appoint suitable persons to take in the votes for two Delegates to represent the County of Mecklenburg, in Convention at Raleigh, agreeably to a resolution of the Western members of the last General Assembly.

2d. *Resolved*, That when the Delegates meet at Raleigh, it shall be considered a part of their duty to designate what part of the present Constitution they propose to amend.

3d. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Captains of Company's to open subscriptions for the liberality of our citizens to defray the expenses of our delegation to Raleigh.

4th. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to Captains Company's in the county of Mecklenburg to elect two delegates from each company to meet in Charlotte at August Court next, who shall be considered the Convention Committee for said county for the ensuing year.

5th. *Resolved*, That General Michael M'Leary and Col. Thomas G. Polk, be recommended to the people as candidates to represent them in Convention.

6th. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Carolinian.

A true copy from the minutes,

HUGH PARKS, *Chairman*,

[Test,] WM. DAVIDSON, *Sec'ry.*

CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Corresponding Committee, appointed for the county of Stokes, for the purpose of forwarding a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, held at Germanton on the 17th April, 1823. Present, Andrew Boyd[illegible] Willis Pilkinton, John C. Blum, Michael Doub, Matthew R. Moore, John Evans and Aaron Coffin.—On motion Willis Pilkinton was appointed Secretary.

...appointment and the ... adopted also follow-

...That the Committee will do ... further the object in ... and inasmuch ... that no pains ... the people on ... the subject, what information they conceive can be best imparted by an address adopted for that purpose.

Resolved, therefore, That Doct. Andrew Bowman and Col. Matthew R. Moore, draft and report an address.—Whereupon the committee adjourned to the 11th June.

June 11, 1823. The Committee having met according to adjournment—all the members present.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare an address—reported one, addressed to the citizens of Stokes, which on consideration was adopted; and in furtherance of the important object, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That Col. Math. L. Moore and Willis Pinkinton, Esq. be recommended to the citizens of Stokes, as suitable persons to represent the county, as delegates at the meeting to be held at Raleigh in November next.

Resolved, That suitable persons be appointed at the different places of election in this county, in order to collect the votes for two delegates to which the county is entitled—and that they transmit the same on the day following to the Sheriff of the county at Germanton, who is requested to ascertain the state of the polls, and proclaim the election.

Resolved, That Matthew R. Moore select and appoint discreet persons to attend the election at Snow Creek and at Sheeps, for the purpose aforesaid—that John Evans make the appointment at Reads—that Willis Pitkinton make the appointment at Blakely—Aaron Coffin at the Cross-roads—John C. Blum, at Salem and at Kettners—Michael Doub at Bethany, and Spain Lowers and Andrew Bowman at Germanton, and that the persons to be appointed independent of receiving the votes for the delegates, be requested to obtain as far as practicable the sentiment of the people as to a convention.

Resolved, That five hundred copies of the address be printed, and circulated among the people; and the Editors of the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Register, be requested to insert the proceedings of the committee in their respective papers.

Teste, WILLIS PILKILTON, *Sec'ry.*

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The election of Representatives in Congress, as connected with the appointment of the next President.

Fellow Citizens: In a late address, the opinion was advanced that a larger number of respecting free-men of this section of the State, were in favour of the election of Mr. Adams as President, than were in favour of either of the other candidates for that important appointment. That opinion is every day strengthened. But no newspaper in the State, has yet taken a stand in behalf of Mr. Adams, and our late members of Congress, have returned home to us from Washington City, not Republicans, as we expected they were when we elected them; but Radicals, and, of course, friends to the election of Mr. Crawford. There being, therefore, no regularly constituted organ to announce the sentiment prevailing in favour of Mr. Adams, the strength, and number of his supporters are unknown. But as the election approaches nearer, it will be found that he has friends, and numerous friends.

The cause of Mr. Adams and Mr. Calhoun seems, in some measure, indentified. They both have been supporters of the administration of Mr. Monroe; and it is understood, that they have coincided in their views of the principles of our government, and the policy most proper to be pursued by it. Not only have they, themselves, given their support to the administration of which they were members, but their friends and advocates, have unanimously gone with them in this support. But Mr. Crawford stands alone. Whilst he was himself a member of the administration, his near and intimate friends—who might reasonably be supposed to be acquainted with his views, and to labour for their advancement, have bitterly assailed that administration in all its departments, except the Treasury, over which Mr. Crawford presides.

From the coincidence in the views of Mr. Adams and Mr. Calhoun, those who support the one, generally, and almost uniformly esteem the other as their second choice, whilst both are opposed to the election of Mr. Crawford.

I will now inquire, Fellow Citizens, whether the friends of Mr. Adams and Mr. Calhoun, will be acting consistently or wisely,—whether they will be discharging their duty to their own opinions, and as faithful citizens, to their country and themselves, by voting for the friends of Mr. Crawford as their Representatives in the next Congress.

The next Congress, Fellow Citizens, is esteemed a most important one,—inasmuch as on it may devolve the duty of appointing the President of the United States.

The Constitution provides that if no choice be made by the vote of the electors, Congress shall then choose the President. To constitute a choice, or an election by the electors, it is necessary that some one should have a majority of the whole number of votes. To explain, let us take the existing case as an instance. Now, provided there are five candidates, unless some one should obtain more votes of the electors, than the other four put together, no election is made,—and the President must then be elected by Congress. Now, can any one believe that if all the five candidates should be run,—as from present appearances seems probable,—any one of them will obtain the majority? Kentucky will vote for Mr. Clay, Tennessee for General Jackson, and so on with others. It is not probable, nay certain, that the votes will be divided, no one will obtain a majority, and the appointment will devolve upon Congress? And ...if only three candidates ... instead of five, it will still be ... that no election will be made by the ... that no one of them will obtain ... the other two put together. Mr. ..., Mr. Crawford and Mr. Calhoun are the most prominent candidates, and the intercourse ... out the United States is supposed to be ... equal—each having ... about an equal ... of the sufferages of the people, and not that majority which is necessary to insure an election.

In the office of President of the United States, Fellow Citizens, a matter of so slight importance in your estimation that you are indifferent who may be appointed to fill it? Will you be careless spectators of events, and suffer a President to be elected by chance, on whom the destinies of our common country must so much depend? Surely not. The people of North Carolina have never yet acted in this stupid and unreflecting way; and it is no prophecy, to say that they never will. You *will* make your choice, and you *will* feel all that anxiety, and solicitude to have the man of your choice elected which is so natural on such occasions, and which is so readily to be expected from freemen, exercising one of the most important and eventful privileges which they possess. I beseech you, not to make this choice too late. Now is your time to choose. A few,—a very few weeks, and it will be vain and useless for you to choose at all. You will suffer that to lapse from you which you can never retrieve. At your next election for Representatives to Congress, you vote—a single vote of a common farmer, may decide the election of President of your country, and produce consequent liberty and felicity, or disorder and faction amongst ourselves.

Will you be acting consistently, therefore,—you who are in favour of Mr. Adams or Mr. Calhoun, to vote for a friend of Mr. Crawford, to go forward and give his suffrage in appointing to office a man whom you dislike—an intriguer and duellist from his youth—and to prevent you from obtaining as President the man of your choice? You wish Mr. Adams to be President, and yet elect to Congress a man to go and vote against Mr. Adams. You wish Mr. Calhoun to be elected, yet you send to Congress a man to vote against Mr. Calhoun. If you send to Congress a num-skull or an ignoramus, an intriguer or a villain, the matter is not so very important, because if he is too ignorant to do business which ought to be done, there are generally others around him better qualified, who can do it for him; if he is vicious or dishonest, there is some safety in the integrity of his compeers. The circumstance of having such a Representative is chiefly to be deplored, inasmuch as it is disgraceful to those who elect him. But, when you elect a President, you elect the first officer in your country. He stands alone, and above all. His influence is immense, over the sentiments and opinions of the citizen, the measures and policy of the country, the character of the nation; and in a word, over the destinies of our infant Republic. As this high officer may be elected by the vote of your Representative, it well becomes you to give your suffrages to him alone, who will give his vote for the man whom you would prefer. I will proceed to show still further the importance of this point.

Permit me, Fellow Citizens, to speak plainly to you. The urgency of the occasion requires that you should be apprised of the truth. None of your Representatives in the last Congress, were men of distinguished ability. That old, patriotic, and plain-dealing Republican, Mr. Niles, the Editor of the Weekly Register, in speaking of the last Congress says, it requires only a view of the physiognomy of the members of Congress, to discover that a great falling off has taken place, that talents and men of business and good sense are greatly lacking, and the country is not so well represented as it has been heretofore. Our late members were men of that description who would take their seats in the Hall of Congress at 12 or 1 o'clock—then instead of attending to the business of the country—to the transaction of which they were incompetent—write letters to their constituents, to secure a future election, or bundle up a parcel of newspapers, found lying about the hall, cover them with gilt edged paper, and direct them to those thought to be silly enough to take this mark of contempt as a favour; and put them into the post office; adjourn at 4 o'clock; then take dinner, drink wine, and complain to their constituents who drink water at home, about the duty on wine; and for all this labour and serving of the public, pocket their 8 dollars a day, come home and cry out retrenchment, attempt to reduce the army or navy, tell how the money of the people is wasted by the employment of too many clerks, or by the giving some poor man a few dollars to snuff a candle, or sweep out the chambers of the Capitol. This is Radicalism; such are the friends of Mr. Crawford. Should such be elected again, the most important duty which they will be able to perform, and all the duty they will be competent to, will be the single vote in the presidential election. It behoves you therefore, to look well and mainly to that point. To this grand object all minor considerations ought to yield. Whether your Representatives should be men of first rate talents or not, if they vote as you desire them on this point, they serve you more essentially than they can do in any other way;—if they vote contrary to your wishes in this particular, they injure you more seriously than they could otherwise have it in their power to do, were they base enough to attempt to bring upon you all the evil which might lie within the compass of their exertions.

Vote therefore, for him only, who will vote for the man to be President whom you shall approve. LUCIUS.

Lincoln County, July 11th, 1823.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White,

The Radicals at the last Session of the 17th Congress, discovered that the influence they had obtained, was effectually diminished, and that instead of being looked up to as oracles of wisdom, they are now regarded as politicians without integrity, and as intriguers who had adopted economy as a pass-word—not as a principle. They had talked of abuses in the War Department, but, at the touch of investigation, these pretended abuses vanished into "thin air." The more the conduct of the head of that department was examined, the more conspicuous became his economy, and the more indisputable were the proofs of his systematic vigilance, and his strict controul over all the subordinate branches of his office. Faction became silent; suspicion could not breathe a slander upon him; and ...those who had been the first to ... the economy and the efficiency ... system ... accountability ... pronounce his ... ; such also, was the effect ... investigation in the other departments, ... the single exception of the Treasury.—All the cunning and malignity of that party which marshalled itself under the banners of the Treasury, and so boldly advanced to ... out the abuses of the other departments, were not sufficient to ward off the ... of rational doubts, and just suspi... from the very department which ... held up as the only purely-ministered, the only well-arranged, the only faultless one of the whole. They who had been so forward to attack others, were found incompetent to their own defence.—Mistrust penetrated the Treasury, and established herself in the centre of the works which its garrison had thrown up, and on which they implicitly relied for its protection. Charges were exhibited against this department, of a design to stifle information, and to deceive the people by means of partial disclosures upon subjects deeply involving the interests of the republic. These accusations were supported by testimony which excited in the Hall of Representatives, a ferment of indignation, seldom parallelled, and diffused abroad the opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury, was in fact *unsound* and unworthy of the station which he occupied. All the intemperate zeal of his friends, has only served to sink him lower in the estimation of the people.

Outrageous as was the suppression of a portion of the public documents on the subject of the public deposits, it may be held very inferior to that which is disclosed in the following article from a Georgia paper, with respect to the introduction of African Slaves. The article itself is so explicit, that but few comments are necessary. It may, however, be proper to observe that the General Mitchell, who was concerned in smuggling the Africans, in regard to whom, Mr. Crawford has suppressed the information called for by Congress, is the particular friend and political partizan of the Secretary of the Treasury. He was also an officer, in the employment of the government, but has since been dismissed, after a full examination of the charges against him, on account of the introduction of these very slaves; and it is understood that Mr. Crawford made use of his best efforts, to the very last, to retain him in office.—Another fact of no small importance, is that Mr. Crawford neglected to prosecute, as it was his duty to do, under the law and the opinion of the Attorney General, this very offender, until the statute of limitation had barred the prosecution.

It is thus that the Treasury candidate is sapping the very foundation of the morals and virtue of the country, to elevate himself to the Presidency. I call the attention of every friend of his country, to the following article:

"SUPPRESSED DOCUMENTS."

"Considerable excitement has been produced in Congress on the subject of the suppressed documents. That a fraud has been committed, and Congress imposed upon is admitted on all hands. But who has been the delinquent! By whom has the fraud been committed? Are questions that cannot yet be answered. During the last Session, Congress made a call upon the Secretary of the Treasury for certain documents, which were furnished the house and ordered to be printed. Some months afterwards, it was discovered that several important parts of the documents had been kept back or omitted in printing. By whose order could not be ascertained. The circumstances of the transaction which have already transpired—if not sufficient to justify the suspicions that have been cast upon a high officer of government,—at least afford sufficient ground for the belief that the documents were suppressed by some partizan of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the apprehension that the standing of that officer would be affected by their publication. There can be no earthly reason why, any person, other than the Secretary of the Treasury or his friends, should wish the said documents suppressed, or why they should fear their publication. The character of the Secretary was deeply implicated; the documents disclosed an intrigue with certain banks calculated to shake the confidence of the nation in his integrity. And we can comprehend, therefore, a strong and obvious reason why Mr. Crawford should wish them suppressed. But what motive could any one, unconnected with the Treasury department, have, for committing a fraud like this?

But this is not the only instance in which the Secretary of the Treasury has been concerned in keeping back disagreeable documents. It will doubtless be recollected by many of our readers that in December 1819, Congress passed a resolution requiring of the Secretary of the Treasury, information in relation to the illicit introduction of Africans into the United States, and copies of such communications as he had received in relation thereto. On the 11th of the following month Mr. Crawford answered the call by letter to the Speaker, from which the following is an extract:

(Treasury Department, Monday, 13th.

"Sir,—In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the ultimo, directing the Secretary of the Treasury, to lay before the House "Copies of such communications as he may have received since 1818, and such information as he may possess, in relation to the illicit introduction of slaves into the United States, with a statement of the measures adopted to prevent the same." I have the honor to transmit the enclosed letters, from different Collectors of the Customs to this department."

Accompanying this letter from the Secretary, were copies of communications from several Collectors on the Southern coast.—Among the rest were two letters from W. J. M'Intosh, Esq. Collector of the Port of Darien. But the first and most important letter from Mr. M'Intosh, informing the Secretary of the seizure of the Africans at the Creek Agency, with accompanying papers giving a detailed history of the transaction, was, with all the accompanying documents, withheld by the Secretary. For this neglect of duty—a duty rendered imperious upon him by a direct call of the House for information upon a specific subject, no excuse or explanation, has ever been offered. And indeed what excuse could be offered for withholding information from Congress, after an express call for it; and which the situation of the times made vastly important to them and to the nation. Yet, the letter with all the accompanying documents, was suppressed by the Secretary of the Treasury; for no other reason which we can conceive of, than that the character of an individual, a particular friend of the Secretary, was highly implicated in the transactions disclosed. The inference which may be drawn from these premises, is this, if the Secretary of the Treasury did withhold documents to save the character of a friend, he might also be induced to pursue the same means to save his own.

That a communication from the Collector of the port of Darien, was suppressed, may be easily ascertained by refering to Niles' Register, for January 22, 1820, where the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Speaker of the House, with the accompanying documents, is published at length. In M'Intosh's letter of the 14th March, 1818, he states to the Secretary, that he addressed him per the last mail, and inclosed papers, &c." No letter of previous date, appears among the documents. But by referring to the Collector of the port of Darien, we may ascertain the nature and importance of the "letter and papers forwarded by the last mail."

The following is extracted from a copy of the original letter preserved on file in the Collector's office for the port of Darien.

"Port of Darien, March 9th, 1818.

"Sir,—I have the honor to forward herewith a letter and other papers presented to me for your information, by McQueen M'Intosh, Esq. Surveyor of the Port, who has just arrived here from a tour of duty, with eighty-eight African Negroes; a part of which he seized on their way to the Alabama Territory, and the others to the Creek Agency: the particulars are fully disclosed in the accompanying papers, marked A B C."

The information here given, has since found its way to the public, through a different channel, and its important character can therefore be duly appreciated, as well as the motives which could have influenced the Secretary of the Treasury in keeping it back at that particular crisis. An investigation of the affair when it became public resulted in the dismissal of Mr. Crawford's friend from an important office. *A friend to his Country.*

[To be Continued in our next.]

An extract from the life of Washington, published at the request of a friend.

"Youths of the United States, learn from Washington what may be done by an industrious improvement of your talents, and the cultivation of your moral powers. Without any extraordinary advantages from birth, fortune, patronage or even education, he, by virtue and industry, attained the highest seat in the temple of fame. You cannot all be commanders of armies, or chief magistrates; but you may all resemble him in the virtues of private and domestic life, in which he excelled, and in which he most delighted. Equally industrious with his plough as his sword, he esteemed idleness and inutility as the greatest disgrace of man, whose powers attain perfection only by constant and vigorous action.

Washington in private life, was as amiable as virtuous; and as great as he appeared sublime on the public theatre of the world. He lived in the discharge of all the civil, social, and domestic offices of life: he was temperate in his desires, and faithful to his duties. For more than forty years of happy wedded love, his example strengthened the tone of public manners, he had more real enjoyment in the bosom of his family, than in the pride of military command, or in the pomp of sovereign power.

On the whole, his life affords the brightest model for imitation, not only to warriors and statesmen, but to private citizens, for his character was a constellation of all the talents and virtues which dignify or adorn human nature."

...MARRIED,

...In the County of Alleghany, ... on the 15th June last, by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, Mr. Hinkle W. Harris, of North-Carolina, to the amiable Miss Ann Eliza A. Sherwood, eldest daughter of M. C. Sherwood, formerly from North-Carolina.

On the 5th inst. ... Statesville by the Rev. Ruben Ellis, *Alexander Mebane*, Esq. to Miss *Elizabeth Foster*, daughter of Robert Foster, sen. Esq. all of this county.

In the Forks of the Yadkin on the 12th inst by A. R. Jones, Esq. Mr. *Robert Foster*, jun. to Mrs. *Catharine Douthit*, all of this county.

DIED,

In Lincolnton, on Thursday evening the 19th June, *James Oliver*, youngest child of Peter Summy, Esq. aged six months and nineteen days.

"Our life is ever on the wing,
And death is ever nigh;
The moment when our life begin,
We all begin to die."

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Daniel Cress, dec'd. are requested to call and settle their accounts, otherwise they will find them in the hands of officers by the 10th day of August. And all those that have claims against the estate will bring them forward and receive payment.

E. CRESS, } Ex'rs.
J. GAY. }

July, 15th, 1823. 3wt65

ROWAN POOR-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT,

For Sale.

BY an act of the last Legislature, the County Court of Rowan, is authorised to sell the present Poor-House Establishment, and with the proceeds thereof, to purchase other lands, and erect other buildings in some more central situation. The county court accordingly, have appointed a committee to ascertain, what can be obtained for said lands, and improvements, and to make a report of the same. The premises consists of 200 acres of land, the greater part of which is wood-land, and eight or nine very good log houses; there is also a spring of excellent water near the houses.

The subscriber will receive proposals for the purchase of said establishment from this time until the Wednesday of the ensuing August Court. Persons wishing to purchase, will state in writing the price they are willing to give, and the terms of payment.

THOS. L. COWAN.

July 18, 1823. 4wt67

Notice.

I Gave to David S. Napier a note of hand for forty dollars, on the 10th or 11th of October last. As I expect said Napier will try to trade the note off to some person, this is to notify all persons that I have fully satisfied the demand of said note. There was on the note a credit of twelve dollars, dated, I believe, the 21st of November, 1823; which said Napier says he has not paid. I have in my possession receipts to show that I have paid the whole amount.

Capt. D. WOOD, jun.

Davidson County, July 16, 1823. 2wt66

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Spring Term, 1823..... William Sloan vs. Samuel Carson, David Carson, Andrew Carson, William Carson, Eleazer Carson, Mary Carson, James Scott and his wife Martha, Jacob Weatherby and his wife Margaret: Original bill for the conveyance of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above defendants live beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore *ordered*, by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for three months successively, that unless the defendants appear at our next court, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, as to them and the case heard ex parte.

JOHN N. HART, *C. M. C. E.*

Paid $4 3wt76

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring Term, 1823. Catharine Cowan vs. Thomas Cowan; Petition for divorce. In this case it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Star, and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgement will be had pro confesso, and the cause heard ex parte.

Witness, B. WORKE, *C.P.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt71

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 17th May last, DENNIS, a negro man, twenty-eight or thirty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, yellow complexion, (say a mulatto) has a dent in his forehead occasioned by a blow, also a scar on his hand from a hurt. Has a good set of teeth, bold appearance, high nose, and wears a pair of whiskers. He took with him various clothing, and obtained a permit to pass to Mr. Matthew Harris'

Any person apprehending said negro and confining him in any safe jail in the United States, so that I get him, shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid, by their giving information to Mr. Benjamin Colquett, Greensborough, Geo. Dennis was purchased by the said Colquett, near Fredericktown, Maryland, twelve month past.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

May 30. 6wt68

Cotton Bagging, Bale ROPE, &c.

100 Pieces of Cotton bagging. 30 Coils Bale Rope, together with a general assortment of *Groceries*, for sale by

AUGUSTIN AVERILL,
Front Street, Cheraw, South Carolina.

June 2, 1823 39-42-45-72-75-82

The [illegible] where the blest inspire
My soul [illegible] tuneful strain admires.—Dryden

SPAIN.

Unhappy Spain! what ills await
Thy bright and blooming shore!
Of monarchs leagued, the lurking hate,
Whose voice proclaims thy fearful fate,
To bow, or be no more!

How wilt thou breast the bursting flood,
Of regal strength and rage!
Of kings who wade through seas of blood,
To blight man's freedom in the bud,
And blot life's brightest page!

Wilt thou unmov'd the tempest brave,
Unyielding meet the foe!
Protect the rights that nature gave,
Your country from oppression save,
And ward th' impending blow?

Or wilt thou kneel, and kiss the rod
Of purple pride and power?
And shall that path again be trod,
Which led thy offspring from their God,
And op'd of hell the door?

No—thou hast seen the blessed light,
And drunk of freedom's cup;
Has felt the curse of slavery's blight,
Been whelm'd in superstition's night,
And heaven hath raised thee up.

The day hath dawn'd; the galling yoke,
The fetters of the slave,
As lightnings rend the gnarled oak,
The Spaniard's arm in twain hath broke,
He has—he dares be brave!

And you ye spoilers of a world,
Ye crown'd insulting thing!
In vain your bolts of vengeance hurl'd,
The flag of Spain no more is furled,
But to the King of Kings!

The light of soul—of reason's rays
The glorious march of mind,
Whose course no sceptred hand can stay,
Defies the jealous tyrant's sway,
And frees from thrall mankind.

BOSTON BARD.

FROM THE PILOT.

THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

There rests upon the Soldier's grave,
A form so spotless, and so pure,
That tears of fond affection lave,
To till, and make the soul endure.

That sod which binds the narrow cell,
Shall bloom with foliage evergreen,
The wind, that whistles by, shall tell
How brave the tenant once had been.

The widow shall in grief repair,
To this, the gloomy field of death,
And breathe to Him, "a broken tear,"
That gave and soon withdrew his breath.

The Orphan too, shall learn to weep,
And seek the land his sire has trod;
Where side by side the Heroes sleep,
Own'd by their Country and their God.

Literary Extracts, &c.

ESTIMATION OF US ABROAD.

FROM A PARIS PAPER.

The speech of the President of the U. States, on opening the new session of congress, is even more interesting than the speeches pronounced on that solmen occasion always are. Immoveable as the rock which braves the waves that storms around it, the government of the United States views from its safe position the tempests by which the whole of South America, and a part of Europe, are desolated, and the threatening clouds which are, even now, accumulating over the remainder of our continent.

What a picture this growing world presents to our contemplation! How it renovates the hearts of those disgusted with the miseries of Europe! A revenue of 100,000,000 (francs) without direct taxes; which leaves a surplus of 12 or 15,000,000 after all the expenses of government are paid; an army levied from the midst of the native citizens of the country, which weighs neither on its population nor treasury, and offers no dangers to its liberty; the maratime frontiers of the state receiving, all at once from art, those deficiencies which nature has left them unprovided with; a population increasing without end and without fear on a territory, which for ages to come, will admit of its increase; a flag which waves over every sea; the arts of manufacturing industry developing themselves every day on a soil which we looked on as only adapted to the toils of agriculture. Such is the picture which is offered to us by the United States of America, in the forty-fifth year of their existence as a nation.

And whence to many blessings! From national institutions, whose free and natural action is not impeded by those particular and individual interests which, elsewhere openly attack, secretly undermine, or artfully alter and disguise them.

The executive head of the government of the United States had to express his views on those deeply interesting circumstances, in which both Europe and America are now involved. With what gravity, with what exquisite judgment and foresight, he has done it! How every thing is classed in his speech with clearness and precision! His words are those of truth, of reason, of justice, and of humanity.

South America—viz. the new states of South America (he says) are now strong enough to rest on what they had obtained. To continue a contest without any hopes of obtaining an object, would be both inhuman and unjust. The whole question of American Independence is comprised in those few words.

The first of any government, the United States have proclaimed their wishes for the successful issue of the noble struggle in which the Greeks are engaged; they have found in another hemisphere, sentiments which would have honored those who are nearer to them, and owe, perhaps, a greater debt of gratitude to their ancestors.

Whilst Europe is filled with declamations against the revolution of Spain and Portugal, America sees only in those great events, an improvement in the condition of a part of the human race, to which her own children belong; she felicitates her brothers on having acquired the blessings of a new and free existence at a cheaper rate than she did herself. But the congress which now sits to decide on the fate of Spain, and judge its institutions, will not sit at Washington.

The Abbe La Mennais, Achille de Jouffroy, would not even be listened to in the cabinets or churches of a plain people, of sober good sense. "It is a maxim sacred to our government and people," says the president, "that every independent nation has the right of improving its own institutions and that no one has any right to interfere in this subject." The "Letters from St. James," (a work of M. Chateaubrieux) have never touched with more sagacity on the principles of these convulsions which agitate Europe; attributing them to the false position in which the Aristocracy is placed. The President says on this subject, "It is evident that, if any convulsion takes place in that part of the world, it must proceed from causes not amongst us, as we have but one order here—the order of the people."

Thus, in the opinion of a disinterested judge, if Europe is again involved in war, she will owe it to the *Aristocracy*. Those words of the President refer to us the fundamental difference between our situation and that of America. There every thing is plain before you; you build on a soil where you meet with no obstructions nor obstacles; here you must both demolish and build up at the same time. Your work is doubled; the prescription of ages, and of 1400 years of barbarism and feudality exclaim against you, with havoc and destruction, to prevent the establishment of an orderly and harmonious system, which they hate; we must both fight and build up amidst ruins. But America, happily, knows of no such impediments. She sprung to life full grown, and propotioned at once for all the relations of social existence; in her birth, all was pure, rational, great, and free from contestation. Happy land! where there is no room for the sophistry of the ambitious—for the contests between old and new interests—victors and vanquished; the dead buried or rooted from their graves; and where every wheel in the political machine moves without noise and without expense.

HERCULANEUM.

Herculaneum was a city on the Italian coast in Campania, between Pompeii and Naples, and is often mentioned in the classical writers. The name is written sometimes Herculanum, by which it is now commonly known on the European continent, and sometimes Herculaneum, as it is called in England and America. It suffered considerable by an earthquake, under the reign of the Emperor Nero; and under the reign of the Emperor Titus, and in the time of Pliny the elder, was buried beneath the streams of lava from mount Vesuvius. The celebrated writer just mentioned lost his life in his unguarded attempt to gratify his curiosity upon this great phenomenon of nature. The city of Pompeii and some smaller places were buried at the same time. Herculaneum was not, as Winckelman says, covered in the first instance by the lava, but by showers of glowing cinders and hot ashes, cemented shortly after they had fallen, by torrents of rain. Upon this first covering, the burning streams of lava poured and filled the city with a mass, which as it cooled passed into stone. That the inhabitants had time to save themselves, and their most valuable possessions, appears from the circumstance that few skeletons, jewels, or precious articles of any kind, have been found. At Stabiæ, three female figures were discovered, of which one was appearently a servant, and was carrying a wooden casket: the two other figures had golden bracelets and earrings, which are now preserved in the museum at Naples; and at Pompeii according to Eustace, sixty skeletons have been found. That attempts had, at some former period, been made to explore these ruins is rendered probable, by the subteraneous passages into them, evidently the work of much labour, which were discovered at the commencement of the modern excavations. An inscription also was found, which is supposed to allude to the same attempt. The modern discovery was made by occasion of the digging of a well on the spot, in the grounds of the prince of Elbeuf, near his residence. This was a house built upon the seashore, on rocks of lava, near a Franciscan cloister. In sinking the well, the labourers struck against a flight of stone stairs, but, piercing through them, continued their work till they come to a firm soil, consisting of the ashes of Vesuvius. Three female statues were here found, which of all the discoveries of Herculaneum are, as yet, the most celebrated, perhaps the most valuable, and which are in the gallery of antiques at Dresden, under the name of the Vestals.

SPARTA.

At Sparta, as soon as children were born, they were obliged to be taken to certain persons, and examined. Those that were well made and vigorous were preserved; such as were weak or deformed, were left at the foot of Mount Taggetus to perish. All the boys, were at seven years of age, sent to the public schools. Their education excluded every embellishment, and cherished only the severer virtues. It taught the duties of religion, obedience to the laws, respect for parents, reverence for old age, inflexible honour, undaunted courage, contempt of danger and death, and above all the love of glory and their country. Youth were taught to subdue the feelings of humanity, and slaves were treated with the most barbarous rigour, frequently being put to death for sport.

All the gold and silver in circulation was withdrawn, and only iron money was permitted to be given in exchange. This coin was made of iron heated in the fire, and cooled in vinegar, that it might be rendered brittle and unfit for other uses, and from that time commerce was annihilated, and the useful arts were abolished. *Lycurgus*, to render his laws stable and permanent, obtained an oath from the Lecedamonians that they would observe them until he returned from Delphi, where having obtained a favourable repose from the oracle, he is said to have starved himself, while others say he died in Crete, commanding that his ashes should be thrown into the sea, but, fearing that by being conveyed to Sparta, the Lacedemonians might consider themselves as released from their oath.

MUMBO JUMBO.

In Park's Travels we have the following singular account of the method some of the negroes adopt, to correct their ladies, for unruly behavior, and reduce them to proper subjection.—It is to be hoped that none of our busy, useful, sensible sort of men, will ever take into their heads to teaze and worry the public into any such plans of utility in this country.

Mr. Park observed, on entering a village of Malla, a sort of masquerade habit made of bark, hanging upon a tree, and, upon inquiry, he was told it belonged to Mumbo Jumbo. This is a strange bugbear, common in all the Mandingo towns, and much employed by the natives in keeping their women in subjection; for as they are not restricted in the number of their wives every one marries as many as he can maintain, and as the ladies frequently disagree among themselves, family quarrels rise to such a height, that the authority of the husband can no longer preserve peace in his household. In such cases the interference of Mumbo Jumbo is called in to settle affairs.—This strange minister of justice (who is supposed to be the husband himself or some person instructed by him) disguised in the mask above mentioned, and armed with the rod of public authority, announces his coming by loud and dismal screams in the woods near the town. He begins the patomime at the approach of night and as soon as it is dark he enters the town and proceeds to the Bentang, where all the inhabitants immediately assemble. It may be easily supposed that this exhibition is not much relished by the ladies; for as the person in disguise is entirely unknown to them, every one suspects that the visit may possibly be intended for herself, but they dare not refuse to appear when they are summoned, and the ceremony commences with songs and dances, which continue until midnight, about which time Mumbo fixes on the offender, who is immediately seized, stripped, tied to a post and severely scourged with Mumbo's rod, amid the shouts and derisions of the whole assembly; the rest of the women are generally loudest in their acclamations on this occasion against their unhappy sister. Daylight puts an end to this indecent and *inhuman* scene.

EVENING.

I think there are two periods in the life of man in which the evening hour is peculiarly interesting—in youth and in old age. In youth we love it for its mellow moonlight, its million stars, its then rich and soothing shades, its still serenity; amid these we can commune with our loves, or twine the wreaths of friendship, while there is none to bear us witness but the heavens and the spirits that hold their endless sabbath there—or look into the deep bosom of creation, spread abroad like a canopy above us, and look and listen till we can almost see and hear the waving wings and melting songs of other worlds—to youth the evening is delightful, it accords with the flow of his light spirits, the fervency of his fancy, and the softness of his heart. Evening is also delightful to virtuous age—it affords hours of undisturbed contemplation—it seems an emblem of the calm and tranquil close of a busy life—serene, placid and mild, with the impress of its great creator instamped upon it, it spreads its quiet wings over the grave, and seems to promise that all shall be peace beyond it.

PRIVILEGE OF FRANKING.

The late Admiral Lord K—— had franked an envelope for a letter intended to be written to one of his relatives; he died before the day for which it was dated, and the frank was actually used to cover a letter to the same relative, to announce the death of the noble writer."

The fourth anniversary of the American Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews, was celebrated at the City Hotel, N. York, on Friday last week. The receipts into the treasury, during the last year, amount to $5834; all of which has been received since the 8th day of August last. Of this sum, auxiliary societies have contributed $1653, subscribers, doners, and life members $563, and the residue, being $3619, has been collected and remitted by the Rev. Mr. Frey. The balance in the treasury is $4918.

At the above celebration, a speech was made by a Mr. Jadownisky, a converted Polish Jew.

When about departing for the race course on Tuesday last, Mr. Randolph suggested to some gentlemen that it would be a good time to elect a President of the United States, as there would be an assembly of 50 or 60,000 people from the different parts of the Union, and probably every state would be represented. On his return however to the city, he remarked that he was glad his proposition had not been acceded to, as he had no doubt that if the election had taken place there *Purdy*, (the rider of Eclipse) *would have been chosen over any other man in the Union!—Com. Adv.*

Etymology extraordinary.—*Heroine*, is, perhaps, as peculiar a word as any in our language. The first two letters of it are male, the first three female, the first four a brave man, and the whole word a brave woman. It read thus—*he, her, hero, heroine.*

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold, at [illegible] on Monday, the first day of [illegible] next, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the taxes due thereon, for the year 1822 and 1823, viz:

Moses Teague, 400 acres, on the waters of Little river, given in at 200 dollars for 1820 and 1821, value 400 dollars for the former year, and 200 dollars for the latter.

Harrison Turner, 300 acres, on the waters of Little river, at 200 dollars for 1820; 200 acres on do. for 1821, given in at 200 dollars.

John Turner, 200 acres, on the waters of Little river, at 200 dollars for 1820; and the heirs of John Turner, dec'd. 400 acres for the year of 1821, lying on do. given in at 600 dollars.

Jeremiah Enness, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Catawba, for the year 1820, value 100 dollars, and for 1821, 200 acres, given at 150 dollars.

Sally Craig, for 1820, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Wilson's creek, given in at 200 dollars.

James Umphries, 80 acres, lying on the waters of John's river, given in at 50 dollars.

John Glassbrook, 96 acres, lying on the waters of Catawba, given in at 80 dollars.

Isaac Martin, dec'd. 408 acres, lying on the waters of Gunpowder, given in at 400 dollars.

200 acres, lying on Drowning creek, the owner not known, and the land not returned.

John Teage, 100 acres, lying on Little river, given in at 100 dollars.

John Johnston, Jun. 130 acres, lying on the waters of Little river, given in at 200 dollars.

Charles Daley, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Little river, given in at 100 dollars.

James Teage, 70 acres, lying on Little river, given in at 70 dollars.

Moses Justice, 130 acres, lying on the waters of Little river, given in at 200 dollars.

Canna Brogdon, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Little river, given in at 100 dollars.

Abraham Mayfield, 100 acres, lying on Smoky creek, given in at 37 dollars.

Jacob Smith, 22 acres, lying on the waters of Gunpowder, given in at 55 dollars.

Daniel Carr, 160 acres, given in for 1821, lying on Little river, given in at 300 dollars.

Richard C. Clary, 230 acres, for 1821, lying on the waters of Little river, given in at 230 dols.

Vandiver Teage, 150 acres, lying on the waters of Little river, given in at 300 dollars.

John Pennel, 240 acres, lying on the waters of Little river, given in at 400 dollars, for the year of 1821.

Alexander Moore, 76 acres, lying on the waters of Gunpowder, for 1821, given in at 76 dols.

William Dickson, 40 acres, lying on the waters of Little river, for 1821, given in at 80 dols.

James Clark, 96 acres, lying on Little river, for the year of 1821, given in at 50 dollars.

Thomas Sargent, 291 acres, lying on the waters of Catawba, for 1821, given in at 250 dols.

Alexander Maccall, 186 acres, lying on James' Mill creek, for 1821, given in at 300 dollars.

George Shook, 160 acres, lying on Drowning creek, for 1821, given in at 150 dollars.

Ephraim Shuford, 202 acres, lying on the waters of Gunpowder, for 1821, given in at 202 dollars.

James Collins, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Loose creek, for 1821, given in at 50 dollars.

James Ridly, 100 acres, lying on the head of John's river, for 1821, given in at 80 dollars.

Elijah White, 400 acres, lying on John's river and Mulbury, for 1821, given in at 1000 dollars.

Reuben White, 50 acres, lying on John's river, for 1821, given in at 50 dollars.

A. SUDDARTH, *Dep't. Sh'f.*

June 18, 1823. 4wt63.

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Session, 1823.....William Falls vs. Charles D. Conner: Motion to take the deposition of Theophilus Falls. The plantiff, by his counsel, Thomas W. Wilson, came into court, and moved for leave to take the deposition of Theophilus Falls, to be read in evidence in this cause; and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for four weeks successively, that he may attend at the Court-House in Lawrenceville, in the county of Lawrence, in the State of Tennessee, on the first, second, and third days of July next, and cross examine the said Theophilus Falls, whose deposition will then and there be taken, and will be offered to be read as evidence in this cause, upon this notice.

Test, R. SIMONTON, *Clk.*

Price adv. $1 75. 4t63

NORTH CAROLINA.

BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1823. Lovice Penington vs. Ezekiel Penington: Petition for divorce and alimony. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Copy test, W. W. ERWIN, *C. B. S. C. L.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt69

NORTH CAROLINA.

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Session, 1823. James Torrence vs. Charles D. Conner.....Original attachment, levied in the hands of Alfred D. Kerr, and he summoned as garnisbee; also, on one negro boy. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this cause resides out of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the defendant appear before this Court on the first day of the next term to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, and replevy the property levied on, and plead to the said cause, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered against said defendant pro confesso.

Test, R. SIMONTON, *Clk.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt71

Catawba Navigation COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE, that a fourth instalment of Ten Dollars, on each, and every share of stock subscribed, in the N. C. Catawba Company, is required to be paid, to the Treasurer at Charlotte on or before the first day of January, 1823. By order of the Board.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Treas'r.

October 28, 1822. 4w69